## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A FULL LIST AND DESCRIPTION. THE FIRST EVER PUBLISHED-WHAT THE BUILDINGS ARE AND WHAT THEY COST-THEIR CONDITION -THOSE UNFINISHED AND THOSE PROJECTED-POST-OFFICES, COURT-ROUSES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, MINTS, STOREHOUSES, AND HOSPITALS-FACTS OF

INTEREST TO TAX-PAYERS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- It is not the purpose of this article to discuss whether it is wise for the Government to erect buildings for the accommodation of its officers in different parts of the country, particularly in cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants, or whether is better that suitable buildings should be rented, expast two years, has been a very liberal one, and large sums were appropriated for handsome buildings in several small places, where it would appear that the needs of the Government did not demand them. Faw readers of newspapers are aware of the number and value of our public buildings, our post-offices, custom houses, mints, court-houses, marine hospitals, store-houses, &c., and it is a subject which should be of interest to every citizen. Below will be found a complete account of every public bailding in the country, except the Capitol and the Executive Departments, which need no description. The facts have been gathered from personal examination in many cases, and from public offices, public records, printed re-ports, and other sources. A complete account of these buildings was never before printed. Many of the facts were obtained from conversations with Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, who will oppose, in his annual report, the policy of erecting Government buildings in small places. THE NEW POST-OFFICE AT NEW-YORK.

The most costly and important building now being erected by the Treasury Department outside of the Distriet of Columbia, though not the largest, the exception being at Chicago, is the New-York Post-Office and Courthouse building, at the lower end of the City Hall Park. The site for this building was originally presented to the United States by a vote of the Common Council and Attermen of the City of New-York. The ordinance was not, however, approved by the Mayor, the City Solicitor having decided that the city had under its charter no athority to give the site to the Government. These bjections were overcome by a sale to the Government f the site for the nominal sum of \$500,000, the land being valued at \$2,500,000. Mr. A. T. Stewart on one occasi after the purchase offered the Government \$2,000,000

The cost of the building was originally limited to 0,000,000. The amount was, however, so entirely inadequate that the limitation was repealed and the cost of he building fixed by the act of March 3, 1871, at \$3,000,000 love the stil course, or above the level of the main work below that point, which included the foundation, the cellur, and the basement story; the nature of the ed the posuliarities of the work precluding any areful estimate of its cost. The cost of that portion has been up to the present time over \$1,500,000. The excava-tion necessary in order to obtain a foundation was 33 feet below the sidewalk, and the area of the excavation Wis 13,000 feet, or nearly 12 acres. The excess of cost according to the approved plans

above the limit fixed by law has been \$718,020 23, which is thus explained: The wages of stone-entiers having been increased 50

cents per dism, necessarily increased the cost of the work, and there resulted, according to the pay-rolls, an dictional expense of \$143,000. The eight-hour law having in the mean time come into operation, diminished the amount of labor over 20 per cent, as shown by the monthly returns of the work, and has increased the cost to \$517,759. A cargo of cut stone invoiced at \$35,000 was lest; the Government paying no insurance, of course was responsible for the amount. The actual rise in the price of copper has amounted to \$14,190, making a total of \$740,115, showing that had there been no change in the claimed, have been completed according to the approved plans for \$31,034 77 below the amount of the estimate.

The original plan contemplated a roof with an iron frame, but not strictly fire-proof. There were in addition no fire-proof shutters to the doors and windows, nor tion in the-groot abundances. The disastrons fire at Chicago and Baston Induces the Department to modify the planes so as to make the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding absolutely free greed, and the increase of the boilding and that this department made largely locareased as commodatous necessary, and it was found that this department made largely locareased as commodatous necessary, and it was found that this department would occupy nearly the entitie get on a second of the properties of the planes of the plane fire-proof trimmings to the same. The disastrous fires at Carengo and Boston induced the Department to modify the plans so as to make the building absolutely fireshows no signs of completion.
The style of the Post-Office building is classical rennals-

sames, massed and treated in the French method. It is four stories in hight, with a French roof, and will be 100 feet to the top of the main cornice; 123 feet to the top of the attic story; 182 feet to the top of the main dome, and 194 feet to the top of the tholms on the south-west front of the building, and is built of granite from the quarries at Dix Island, Maine—the same material as that used

OF THE RESURES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The present Post-Office in New-York City was formerly used as a Reformed Dutch Church, and was purchased from that community in 1860. In order to fit it for the wants of the Post-Office the sum of \$43,000 was expended upon the building in that year. As the building was, however, not constructed for post-office purposes, it was impossible to make it convenient or at all suitable for that branch of the public service. The building has cost the Government for repairs since the date of its purchase an aver

nge of \$15,000 per annum.

The present Custom-house was originally creeted as a
Merchants' Exchange by Isaiab Rogers, but the great cost of the building rained the company that owned it, and it was remed by Socretary Chase, with the privilege of purchasing at \$1,000,000. The Government availed the offer, and purchased the property for the sumnamed

The Assay Odice, which was formerly occupied by the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New-York, is a grante building, and was purchased by the Covernment in 1854 for \$530,000. An expenditure was subsequently made of \$183,338 75 for refitting. Though not originally idesigned for an assay office, it is very well adapted to the purpose. Appropriation has been made by Congress to begin a barge office, wharf, and sea wall in New-York. An admirable site on the Battery extension was purchased from the city for the sum of \$10,000 in 1807, and a substantial sea wall, wharf, and basin have been constructed at a cost of \$214.752. No appropriation for the building proper has yet been made

THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING AT WASH-

The new building of the State, War, and Navy Departtheats was by Congress placed under the direction of the Secretary of State. The plan was required to be approved by the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy. The Supervising Architect was directed, at the reques sf Mr. Fish, to take charge of the work. His plans were approved, and he, began work on July 1, 1871, and were approved, and he began work on July 1, 1871, and it has been continued under his supervision until the prosent time. The building consists of a parallelogram elliest by 28t feet, the ground plan forming two hollow squares. The east and west fronts, which are the main fronts of the building, consist of center pavillons. The south wins being the portion especially intended for the use of the Navy Department, will be pinced under roof during the present season, and be finished early next guemer. The sub-becement and basement stories of the cast wing will be finished during the present heason, and, should the necessary appropriation be made, will be placed under roof within another year. The Supervising Architect believes that Congress will make an appropriation for the north wing at the coming season, and for the west and center wings in the ensuing year, in which event, he says, the entire building with be completed and occupied within five years from the present date. He is very proud of his derign, and says that the building will, when completed, be the most chaorate and resonance to the control of the control of the same chaorate and resonance to the control of the same chaorate and resonance to the control of the same chaorate and resonance the trustoure in the United States, the Capital

are excepted. The sub-basement and basement stories are built of granite from Fox Leland, Me., and the superstructure of granite from the Westham granite quarties near Richmond, Vs. This building when completed will cost over 48,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA. The Court-house building at Philadelphia, Penn., was purchased by the Government in October, 1869, at a cost of \$101.000, and was fitted up for the use of the Court ouse and Post-Office in that city, the expenditures

of siches, and was fitted up for the mas of the Courthouse and Post-Office in that city, the expenditures necessary to accomplish this amounting to over \$50,000. To keep this building in repair during the last seven years has cost the Government over \$55,000.

An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the purchase of a site, and the beginning of the new Post-Office and Court-house building at Philadelphia. The Government, after purchasing the property at the corner of Chestnut and Kinth-sts. in that city, found it impossible to obtain possession on account of leases and other impediments. Authority was accordingly obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania to coodema the same, and proceedings are now in progress for that purpose. The building will be of granute from Dix Island, Me.

The Custom-house at Philadelphia was the old Bank of Pennsylvania. It is a protentious but a good specimen of Grecian-Doric building. It has, however, been constructed of bad material, and the exterior is very rapidly failing into decay. Cost, 804,612.

The United States Mint is also a classical building, and, like the Custom-house, is built of marbity, which has also suffered considerably from that plan and coustruction, and interesting principally from maying been, until the passage of the late law, the only mint in the United States. It is 245 feet by 71, and four stories high. The exterior is of pressed brick, and is absolutely fire proof.

ROSTON.

ROSTON.

The next building of importance is the Post-Office at Soston, which occupies one-half of the block bounded by Devonshire, Congress, Milk, and Water-sts. It has a frontage of 226 feet on Devonshire at., 93 feet on Milk-st., and 93 feet on Water-st. It was begun June 12, 1359. The and 33 feet on Water-st. It was begin June 12, 1807, 1808 cost was limited to \$1,500,000, with which sum, according to the Department, it could have been completed but for the damage dame by the fire, which will probably increase its cost upward of \$100,000, that belong the estimate of the injury to the grantle work of the building, to the material and to the machinery. The marked growth in the Post-Office business of the City of Boston satisfied the Secretary of the Treasury that the building could be inadamnate and on his recommendation Consatisfied the Secretary of the Tressury that the building would be inadequate, and on his recommendation Congress at the hat session a atthorized the purchase of the additional half of the block, and the building, therefore, will, when completed, exhibit a frontage of 13 feet on Milk and Water-sta, and a frontage of 13 feet on Milk and Water-sta, and a frontage of 13 feet on Congresses, the block being square. The entire cost of the building when finished will be between \$1,000,00 and \$4,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the site. This building is constructed of grantite from the quarries of the Cape Ann Granite Company, near Gloncester, Mass. The hight of the building to the top of the main cornice is 83 teet, to the top of the main cornice is 83 teet, to the top of the main cornice is 83 teet, to the top of the adaptive for the condition 124 feet. The building will cover 32,250 superficial feet.

The U. S. Coart-bouse is of Quincy granite, erected by the order of Freemissons, and formerly used by them as

The U.S. Contributes for Quanty graints, crosses in the order of Freemissons, and formetly used by them as a temple. It was purchased by the Government in less for \$165,000. The building is too small for the proper accommodation of the Courts, and provision will be made in the Post-Office and Sub-Treasury building for their accommodation, as authorized by Cougcess at the

The Custom-house and Post-Office now building at Chicago is intended for the accommodation not only of those offices, but for the Sub-Treasury, the Courts, the internal revenue, and all other Government offices to that city. This building is 303 feet 5 inches in front by that city. This building is 303 feet 5 inches in front by 110 feet 6 inches in depth, with a courtyard in the interfor above the level of the first floor of 179 by 85 feet. This building occupies the outine block bounded by Dearborn, Clark, Adams, and Fackson-sts. and was purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury soon after the great fire in Chicago for \$1,255,535 45. The cost of the building and site was limited to \$4,00,000, which sum is held to be inadequate, and the Department has accordingly begun the Dearborn, Jackson and Adamssis, fronts, leaving the question of creeting the Clark-st. Front for future consideration. Should this front be authorized, the cost of the building, scalusive of the site, will be upward of \$5,000,000. This building will be constructed of the Buenn Vista freestone from Onio. It will be 68 feet to the top of the authocoverne, and at feet to the top of the attic cornice, and at feet to the top of the tholas. The style of the building is Bounaussque, somewhas freely treated, but is well adapted for the purpose and remarkably effective. It will probably be finished in three pears.

and remarkably effective. It will probably be an accelent three years.

The Marine Hospital which this just been completed is probably the finest hospital building in the United States, and is considered a model as far as hospital arrangements and ventilation are concerned. It has accommodation for isly patients, is 348 feet in length, three stories in hight, with attic and basement, and as built entirely of the Joliet limistone, at a cost of \$11,524.43. It is situated on the shore of the lake and is, as regards situation, arrangements, and ventilation, one of the best and most attractive buildings of the kind in the world.

ST. LOUIS. The Custom-house and Post-Office building at St. Louis, Mo., is also intended for the use of the Sab-Treasury, the Pension Agency, the Courts, the Internal

New-Orleans are built. The difference in the weight in the various portions of the building caused it to settle mengually, and an officer was subsequently appointed, called the "Inspector of Settlements." whose daty it was to inspect the building monthly and report the deviations in the settling of the various portions, on which report the procress of the work in different portions of the building was supposed to be regulated during the succeeding month. At the beginning of the Receition, when the office terminated, the average settling of the building was 21 inches.

The structure has been described as "a granite quarty," and is an enormous mass of material with little

building was 22 inches.

The structure has been described as "a granite quarry," and is an enormous mass of material wish little claim to consideration for its architectural design. It covers the entire block bounded by Canal, Custom-house, Old and New-Olive-sta, in all \$5,500 superficial feet of ground, and is four stories high. The basement is occupied by the Post-Office and the Appraiser's stores, the main story by the various officers of the Custom-house, Internal Revinue, and the courts, the third story by other officers, and the fourth story is used as a bounded warehouse and public storehouse. A fine cast-iron cornice from the designs of the present Supervising Architect has been put on during the present season, which greatly improves its appearance, and the roof has been completed. The principal portion of the building is now occupied and will soon be finished should the necessary appropriation be obtained.

The Marine Hospitat is an immense cast-iron structure that has cost over \$500,000, will never be completed, ac-

that has cost over \$500,000, will never be completed, ac-cording to Mr. Muliett, and was built only as a specula-The Branch Mini was begun in 1835, under the super-vision of G. T. Beauregard, and was finished to 1846, at a cost of \$327,548.

The Government building at St. Paul is a magnificent structure in the Norman style, and is constructed of St. Paul ilmestone, with dressings of granite from the quarries of St. Cloud, 70 miles above that city. It is 130 by 70 feet, three stories high, and is one of the most by 70 feet, three stories high, and is one of the most elegant and substantial buildings owned by the United States. Its total cost was \$129.317 33.

The Court-house and Post-Office building at Omaha, Neb., is in the modern Frome style. It is built of stone from the quarries of Buena Vista, O., is 119 feet in front, ef feet in depth, three stories high, with an attic. It was begun in September. 1870, and will be fluished early next Summer, at a cost of \$10,000. It will be an elegant, commodious, and convenient building.

CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA, S. C.

The next building of importance is the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., a fine, classical building of marsic from the quarries at Hastings on the Handson. It was begun on the 5th of October, 1856, and was also under the supervision of a Board of three Commissioners, one of whom received to per day. Unlike the Custom-house

of whom received is per day. Unlike the Custom-house at New-Orleans, its original design was not changed, and the work proceeded under the supervision of Col. E. B. White until suspended by the war.

The building is exceedingly coally for its size, but the work is very chaboatte. The building had cost its size, but the work is very chaboatte. The building had cost its size, but the work is very chaboatte. The building had cost its size, but the work is very chaboatte. The building had cost its was found necessary, however, to reconstruct a very large portion of the work and to omit the side portions. Taks, so far from detracting from the appearance of the building, has added to its beauty. The roof of the building is now nearly finished, as well as the approaches. The supervising Architect says that it will be, when finished, one of the Boost beautiful specimens of classical architecture in the United States. The total cost will probably be not far from \$5,000,000.

The Court-house and Post-Office at Columbia, S. C., is a fine granite building in Italian style, lil foot from by of feet in depth, and three stories high. The material of which it is constructed was quarried within a few infless of the city. It was begun in September, 1911. The preparation of the granite was attenued by the Government by days' labor, but a series of airlies and a succession of controversies arising, the Government placent the work under contract, and it is new advancing satisfactority. The total cost of the building will be \$1,300.

however, erected on made land, the piles driven to a depth of so feet. It has been badly shattered by earth-quakes, and is now held together with iron rods. It is

depth of so feet. It has been badly shattered by earthquakes, and is now held together with iron rods. It is
not probable that it will be suffered to remain many
years in its present condition. It occupies one-half of
what is known as the Custom-house Block. On the remaining half of this lot the Government is now erecting a new building, to be used as a United States public
store. Cost, \$34,755.

The Mint is at the corner of Fifth and Milk-str., has a
frontage of 21 feet on the former and 165 feet on the
latter, with a total depth from front to reat of 190 feet;
it has an interior court-yard of 46 by 104 feet, and is
three stories in hight. The design is classical, and consists of a basement surmounted by a Roman Dofre superstructure. The basement story is of granific from the
quarries at Pentryn, on the Central Pacific Raifrond
above Sacramento, and the basement of samistone from
Brillish Columbia. The cost of this building was limited
to \$1,500,500, and it will probably be finished for less than
that amount. It is pronounced by the Director of the
Mint to be the fluest and best-arranged mint in the
world—the next in importance being the new one at Melbourne, Australia. It is now virtually fluished, and
will be occupied as soon as the new machinery can be put
in place. The old Branch Mint at San Francisco was
begun in 1852 and was fluished in 1555, at a cost of \$500,000.
Mr. Mullett savs that the building was long since found
inadequake for the mint building in that city now being completed will afford the desired relief and furnish ample
accommodation.

The Marine Hospital at San Francisco, which cost the

pleted will along a secommodation.

The Marine Hospital at San Francisco, which cost the Government \$223,603, was long since abandoned for noppital purposes, both on account of its poor construction and the alteration by the city in the grades of the streets adjoining the hospital lot, lowering them over 40 feet below its level, thereby affecting the foundations of the building.

An appropriation was also made for the erection of a Castom-house, Court-house, and Post-Office at Cincinnati, but it was again found impossible to obtain a site at private sale. Proceedings have accordingly been instituted in the U. S. Court to condemn one of the most eligible sites fronting on Fifthest, and Market-place, between Main and Walnut-sts. The building with be of granite, which will be obtained from the quarries at Fox Island, Me.

MAINE. The Custom-house at Portland is of granite, 130 by 60 feet, three stories high on Commercial-st, and two stories on Frant-st., the design being Italian columns and arches on a rasticated basement. The principal stories are occupied by the Custom-house, the United and arones on a rashicated ossement. The principal stories are occupied by the Custom-house, the United States Depository, and the Internal Revenue offices. The basemont is occupied as an appraisor's store. The building is a substantial one and is greatly admired. The main Customs-room is said to be the most elegant room of the kind in the United Santes. Total cost, \$524,553.

The Court-house at Fortland is an elegant classic building, of the Raman Corinthian order, two stories aligh, and supported by an arched and rusticated basement. The entrance story is occupied by the Post-Office and the upper stories by the United States Courts. The court-room in this building is probably one of the handsomest in the country. Cost \$575,545.

The Marine Hospital at Portland is of orick, and cost \$4,788 ft. The site is an excellent one, but the building is neither convenient for attractive.

The Custom-house at Waldoboro is a deplicate of the Custom-house at Eastport, and cost \$1,512.

The public building at Bath provides accommodation for the Custom-house, Post-Office, and internal Revonus office. It is a granite building, stanted on a large piot, and may be considered fire-proof, not only from its charterion, but from its distance from all other structures. It cost about \$100,00.

The Custom-house at Bangor was built on an artificial

straction, but from its distance from all other structures. It cast about \$105,003.

The Custom-boase at Banger was built on an artificial island in the indexic of the Kenduskeng filter, that all having been selected in consequence of a controversy between the two sections of the city into which it is divided by that stream. It is a grantle building, three stories bigh, and was intended to be a five spectmen of classic architecture. The building was extended by the present supervising Architect in 1971-68. Total cost about \$200,000.

The Custom-house at Wiscasset is a nest, small build-Custom-house at Wiscosset is a near, small build-

The Custom-house at Wiscaset is a nest, small duning, two stories high, to by 22 feet, is constructed of brick with grante dressings, and accommodates the Post-Office, Custom-house, and officers of Internal Revenue. This was built under a contract for \$17.90.

The Custom-house at Rockland has be in began during the present season, and is 31 by 61 feet, and will be a grante building of Florentine architecture. The cost is finited to \$100,000.

The Custom-souse at Portsmouth, N. H., is a handsome building of grante, three stories high, and furnishes accommodation for the Custom-bouse, Post-Odice, and United States Courts. Cost15179.920.

The Custom-house at Burlington, Vt., is an unpretentions brick building with east-fron trimmings. An additional story and a new toof were saided by the present Supervising Architect in the years 1807-68. Total

ress, 1.5, 190.

The Court-house at Entland, VL. is a small and unpretentions building, was began to 1857 and instance in 1867, costing the Government \$71,314. It furnishes accommodation for the Post-Office and United States Courts.

The Court-house at Windsor, VL. is an unpretending, plain building. It was began in 1857, and was finished in 1853, at cost of \$71,000.

The Custom-house at Newton-port, Mass., is very nearly a copy of the building at Newton. N. J., the principal difference being in the fact that the entire grantle was cut. Cost, \$25,960.

The Marine Resolution of Chalsen, Mass., was contact.

of the Custom-house at Newburyport, Mass. It furnishes accommonations for the Customs officers and steembout inspectors, and is also used as a signal station; cost, \$191,108.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

The Gustem-house at Ogdensburg, N. Y., is built of Amberst sand-tone, is two stories and an attic in hight, and has a fine dome, which commands a view of the St. Lawrence River for a distance of over 30 miles. It is a neat, substantial, though unpretentious building, well

adapted to its locality and the purpose for which it was designed. Cost, \$23,417.

The Custom-house at Plattsburg, N. Y., is a cheaply and badly constructed building of brick and east from Cost, \$73,531.

The Custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y., is a fine building,

and badly constructed building of brick and oast from Cost, \$7.54.54.

The Custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y., is a fine building, three stories high, with a basement, and has a frontage of est feet and a depth of 60 feet. This building was erected by Messra. O. B. & O. S. Lathan, and is interesting in connection with their claims for its construction. Their original contract amounted to \$117,769 of. The Cost of the building when completed was \$101,769 of. The Cost of the building when completed was \$101,769 of. The Custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y., though smaller in size, being of the same dimensions as the Custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y., though smaller in size, being of the same dimensions as the Custom-house at Dubuque, Iowa. Cost, \$167,731.

The Custom-house at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., was purchased by the Government in the year 1857 for \$0,000. The building was remodeled by the present Supervising Architect. The building is conveniently situated and well adapted to the wants of the Government. It furnishes accommodation to the Customs Department and Post-Othe. Total cost, \$25,883.

The Government building at Trenton, N. J., which was begun during the present acason, is 118 by 63 feet, three stories high, and is to be built of stone from the quarries at Amherat, Ohio, which, Mr. Mullett says, costs considerably less than the New-Jersey freestone which is quarried within a few miles of the site of the building. It will probably be completed within two years. Its cost is limited to \$167.884.

The Custom-house at Fittsburgh, Penn, is constructed of brick, and cost the Government \$55,389.

The Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Penn, is constructed of brick, and cost the Government \$55,889.

The Custom-house at Fittsburgh, Penn, is constructed of brick, and cost the Government \$55,899.

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The Custom-house at Fittsburgh, Penn, is con

The Custom-house at Cleveland, Ohio, is a substantial building, the exterior being constructed of stone from the quarries at Amherst, near that city. The building has a frontage of 85 feet, and a depth of 60 feet, and fur nishes accommodations for the Custom-house, Post-Office, United States Courts, and other Government offices in that city. It is regarded as entirely too small

was also made. The work on the building was so inferior that the superintendent of the extension found it
necessary to take down a portion of the walls as they
were unable to sustain the weight of the floors and
beams. The work upon the extension is now advancing
rapidly and will be fluished during the coming season.
The Court-house at Springfield, Ill., was begon in May,
1895. The building is 60 by 120 feet, three stories in hight,
and is constructed of Nauvoc marble. The design is
extremely simple, and depends for its architectural
effect entirely upon its proportion and the beauty of the
material.

material. The Custom-house at Detroit, Mich., is the The Custom-noise at Detroit, Mich., is the same in esign as the preceding, and is also regarded as too mail. Cost, \$233,184.

Tae Marine Hespital at Detroit, Mich., is constructed to brick, and is of but little value to the Government. lost, \$107,033.

of brick, and is of but little value to the Government Cost, \$197,033.

The design of the Custom-house at Dubuque, Iowa, differs only from the Custom-house at Detroit in its being somewhat smaller. It is a flue building of Jolies stone, and is said to be ample for the purpose for which it was intended. Cost, \$199,630.

The Government building at Port Huron, Mich., was begun the present year, and will be a structure 113 by 63 feet and three stories high, with a fine dome, from which a view of Lake Huron and St. Ciair River can be obtained. The cost of the building and site is limited to \$250,000, and the building will be completed with three years.

The building at Galena, Ill., is small and substantial

Years.

The building at Galena, Ill., is small and substantial, of stone, and furnishing accommodations for the Castom-house, Post-Office, Internal Review Department, and Steamboot Inspectors. Cost, \$2,133.

The Castom-house at Carro, Ill., is a fine building, three stories high, with a busement. This building has a frontage of loo feet and a depth of 66 feet, and furnishes accommodation for the Custom-house, Post-Office, officers of Internal Revenue, the Inspectors of Steamboots, and the United States Courts. It is a substantial structure, and was erected by the present Eupervising Architect. Total cost, \$23,278.

The Custom-house at Milwaukee, Wis., is another copy of the Custom-house at Buildio, and is constructed of Athens limestone. Cost, \$190,818.

The Court-house at Madison, Wis., was began in 1957, and completed 1871, at a cost of \$323,388. It was constructed of Joliet sandstone. Since the completion of the building it has been thought necessary, in order to secure its isolation, to purchase additional land. This was nathorized at the last session of Congress, and the purchase has been made. The building farnishes accommodations for the Post-Office and United States Courts.

public building at Des Moines, Iowa, is a comm nons structure of Johet limestone, and furnishes accommodations for the Post-Office, judicial and other Government offices in that city. The bubling was begun in 557, and was finished in 1870, at a cost of \$121,000.

THE TERRITORIES AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE. The Assay Office at Boisé City, Idano, is constructed of a sandstone found in the vicinity of that city. It was begun in the year 1870, and finished in 1872, at a cost of 858,591. In its appointments and apportenances it is said

\$55,391. In its appointments and apportenances it is said to be one of the best assay offices, though not the most important, owned by the Government.

The Branch Mine at Denver City was begun in 1852, and was finished 1854, costing \$50,507.

The public building at Fortland, Oregon, is an elegant building of blue freestone, is two stories and an attic in hight, and is a classic design, consisting of a pitastrade carried on rusticated plers, with segmental arches in the basement story. It is now nearly completed, and will be the finest building in the State of Oregon, and one of the finest on the Pacific Coast, Cost, \$111,524.

The Custom-nonse, Astoria, Oregon, just finished, is a fine building of rubble stone, quarried near the site, and is 35 feet by 45 feet, and two stories in hight. It has cost about \$55,900.

The Branch Mint at Dulles City, Oregon, was begun in

thandoned.

The Branch Mint at Carson City, Nev., was begun in June, 1886, and flaished in 1879. It is of ratible stone, with nammered dressings, and cost \$195,187 61. THE SOUTHERN STATES. The Custom-house at Louisville, Ky., is a large and in

posing building, though inconveniently arranged. Cost,

is entirely too small a building, and is not adapted to the wants of the Government. It was remodeled by the present Supervising Architect. Total cost, \$93,661.

present Subervising Architect. Total cost, \$90,661.

The Government building at Knoxville, Tenn., contains accommodation for the Post-Offlee, Internat Revenue office, Pension Agents, United States Marshalz, United States Couries, &c. It is built of negatiful gray markle, quarried in the vicinity; has 111 feet frontage, is \$2 feet in depth, three stories in hight, and will cost when competed \$52,547. It is in Italian style, and is now being piaced under roof, to be completed early next Spring.

Tae Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., is finely site ated on a commanding bluff, overlooking the Mississipp. Ever for indes. The building cost the Government (5),750, and was purchased in the year 1837.

The Custom-house at Galveston, lexas, is an elegant though not a convenient building, of brack and cast-iron. It was erected for the use of the Custom-house, Pest-Odice, and United States Courts. The Custom-house of the Government at this port has, however, increased so largely that it has been found necessary during the past-year to remove the Custom-house from the building, which is now occupied only by the Post-Office and the courts. The building has recently been remodeled and refitted, and is now in far better condition than when that completed. Cast, \$255.78.

refitted, and is now in far better condition tout when first completed. Cast, \$135,723.

The Ceston-house at Mobile, Ala., was one of the best designed of the ante-betium buildings, and though de-ficient in many particulars, was a creditable and well-built structure. It has recently been remodeled and improved. Total cost, \$417,809.

The Marine Haspital at Mobile, Ala., is an old building of brick, the construction of which cost the Government \$11,409.

of brick, the construction of which cost the Government \$41,492.

The Custom-house at Savanuah was directed in 1845-18, and though scarcely in accordance with modern trace, is a well-constructed and durable badding. The exterior is of granute. The building is well adapted for the purpose of a Custom-house, but is not at all satisfy to the wants of the courts. The lower story of the badding was originally designed as a warehouse, and though suitable for such purposes, is as unfit and modernment for a Post-Office as can be well imagined, being soft possible for the proof of the state of the courts. The contraction of the courts of the courts of the courts are unitarity of the contraction of the courts.

The Court-house at Key West, was acquired by the United States by conquest from the Spanish. The building is of brick covered with stucco, with a wooden roof. It has recently been theroughly repaired, and now affords ample accommodation for the Government officers in that city.

The U.S. Court-house at Key West, Fig., was acquired by the United States by conquest from the Spanish. It is a modest orick condition, and construction to all the other unlidings in that section of the country.

ountry.

The Custom-house at Key West, Fla., is a cheap frame building, of which no description is necessary; cost, \$0,036.

The Marine Hospital at Key West, Fla., is an unim

portant wooden building, which was purenased by the Government Nov. 30, 1841; cost, \$34.54.

The Branch Mind at Charlotte, N. C., was begun in 1843 and dinished in 1846, at a cost of \$25,000. There appears to be little Deceasity for a branch mind in that city, the expensitures being largely in excess of the receivits. The Custom-house at Wilmington, N. C., is a brick

The Custom-house at Wilmington, N. C., is a brick building of ordinary construction, in a poor situation, and badly build. Cost, \$60,525,600,500.

The Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., is an unimportant building, which is of no use to the Government. It was offered for sale, but the hignest proposal received being but \$750, it is still owned by the Government. Cost, \$10,000.

The design of the Custom-house at Norfolk, Va., is elegant, though perhaps somewhat pretentious, and weuld, had it been eregised in a proper and substantial manner, have been a flue building. It exhibits, however, the remarkable anomaly of a granite building with

ever, the remarkable anomaly of a granite building with a cast-iron entablature and cast iron capitals to stone columns and pilasters. The stone is also cut very cheaply and badly, and the general aspect is shabby.

columns and pilasters. The stone is also cut very cheaply and badly, and the general aspect is shabby. Cost. \$25,529.

The Custom-house at Richmond, Va., is a substantial and commodious granite building in the Italian style. The design is among the best of the buildings that were erested prior to the war. It accommodates all of the Government officers in that city; cost. \$288,153.

The Custom-house at Petersburg, Va., is a cood building of granite, and furnishes accommodations for the customs officials, Post-Office, Steamboat Inspectors, and Internal Revenue offices. It was remodeled a few years ago, and is now a comfortable and convenient structure; cost, \$477,681.

The Custom-house at Wheeling, W. Va., is a substantial stone building of the Italian style, and is very nearly a copy of the Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H. Cost, \$125,408.

The new jail of the District of Columbia has been the subject of controversy for many years, having been pount three times and as frequently suspended in conscitetion of the Custom in the Supernic of the Supernic of the Supernic of the Supernic of the Supernic Custom of the Supernic Court of the District of Columbia, and the Governor of the District. The building is now well advanced, and will be a fine and substantial structure. The material is Seneca sandstone. It is the shape of a cross, 311 feet in length by 55 feet in depth, the front wing being 55 feet wide by 55 feet projection, and the rear wing 65 feet by 71. It will contain accommodations for 300 prisoners. The main building is also filted as a house of detention for witnesses and other similar purposes.

for 300 prisoners. The main building is also fitted as a house of detention for winnesses and other similar purposes.

The public building at Georgetewn, D. C., is small but attractive, the material being granite. It is used as a Custom house and Post-Office, and cost \$67,006.

The Court-house at Baltimore is a substantial granite building. It is occupied by United States courts and the Post-Office, and cost the Government \$205,176. It has recently been remodeled. The granite projection on the Payette-st. front of the Court-house, which was usually supposed to be a defensive construction erected daring the late war, but which was only an inclosed staircase, was removed, and a fine portice erected in its stead.

The Custom-house at Baltimore was originally the Merchants Exchange and hotel, and was purchased by the department at different times, namely. July 16, 1217. Feb. 10, 1283, and May 28, 1837. The Government now owns the entire building save the portion that is occupied by the Merchants Bank. The purchase of this building was one of the transactions in which the celebrated Mainshal Kahe figured considerably, and in which he is supposed to have made a large same of money. Among other things in connection with this transaction, it is said that the Marshal agreed to make the floors of the building the third floor entirely, leaving the second story of double higher and reducing the building internally from a three to a two-worp structure. The portion of the building occupied by the Post-Office has recently occur extended, and is now in a madmirable condition. The main business from its construction in the United States. Cost of building and the control of the Custom-house is a the old rounaids of the Sierchants' Exchange, and is one of the tinest speciment of its construction in the United States. Cost of building and the control of the Custom-house is a the old rounaids of the sierchants' Exchange, and is one of the tinest speciment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCES. ONTROLLER BAKER'S REPORT ANALYZED-TABLES THAT MEAN NOTHING AND TABLES THAT MEAN MISCALCULATION OR MISMANAGEMENT-A BONDED DEBT OF OVER \$9,000,000 ADMITTED-HAS THE DISTRICT EXCEEDED ITS DEBT LIMIT ?

OFFICIAL MISMANAGEMENT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 19.- Mr. George E. Baker. entroller of the District of Columbia, has lately pubished his annual official exhibit of the financial condiion of the District, and as there is no doubt that it is a aithful transcript from the books in Mr. Baxer's office, and throws a little light upon the financial management the Shepherd Territorial Government, a careful examination and analysis of it may help to show just how far the District Administration is guilty of the abuses of which it has reently been so freely accused. But before beginning eh an examination it is proper to remark that the report to which I have referred does not explain either directly or indirectly any of the affairs of the Board of Public Works in connection with the operations of which the most serious charges have been made. It only deals with the taxes and appropriations for the expenses of the District Government proper, a branch of the Gov-ernment which has been more criticised for its extrava-gatee than for alleged dishonesty, and is entirely independent of the Board of Public Works except that the Governor is ex officio the President of the latter. Controller Baker's exhibit comprises seven tables, covering nearly a whole page of The National Repub-

lican. The first two, denominated "A" and "B," are ostensibly "Statements of balances existing Dec. 31, 1872, of appropriations made at the First Regular, First and Second Special, and Second Ragular Sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, expenditures on account thereof, and balancos to credit, Sept. 15, 1873." These two tables mean nothing; they show neither assets nor liabilities of the District, and it is impossible to flud out from them whether the District has paid up all claims for which appropriations were made previous to the meeting of the last Legislature, or whether it owes on the old accounts \$1,194,211 21, as these two tables appear to show-what part of that sum excess of appropriations and what part by unliquidated claims against the District.

I said that these two tables mean nothing;
the Organic Act of the District, in the section
giving to the Legislature power to make appropriations, provides that " all appropriations, general and special, requiring money to be paid out of the District Treasury, from fonds belonging to the District, shall end with such iscal quarter" (the first after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature). That time expired on the first of October, 1873, so that any balances of appropriations not paid out before that time are no onger available, and now appropriations must be made for any old claims not then canceled. Any complete and satisfactory statement of the District fluances will show how much of these "balances to credit" of those who have claims against the District will have to be met at some future time. If the whole, or one-half, or one-quarter of them are setual debts of the District, then the District Government is to-day insolvent, and the debt of the District aircady exceeds the legal limit of Table "C" is a "Statement of appropriations made by

the Third Legislative Assembly of the District of Co-lumbia, payments made theremaker, and balances to redit thereof, Sept. 15, 1873." From this table it appears that the total amount of appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature, including those to be paid in eash and those for which bonds were to be issued, is the enormous sum of \$3,186,080 15. Of this there is to be paid in eash, during the current year, 2,119,319 75, and this latter item does not include any of ae expenditures of the Board of Public Works, the arger part of the expenses of the Board of Health, the salaries of the Governor, Secretary, four members of the Board of Public Works, avo members of the Board of Health, and II members of the Legislative Council. The amount of money expended by the Board of Public Works alone this year will be more than six millions of dollars. The salaries paid out of the United States Treasury amount to about \$35,000. The amount of money paid out en account of appropriations from July 1 to ept. 15, 1573, was only \$145,140 38. If this is economy in District containing about 140,000 inhabitants, how

District for the current year, and to compare them with the appropriations to be paid out of them. The tax vied on the property, real and personal, in the City of Washington is \$1,610,795 64; in Georgetown it is \$125,440 20. and in the county, \$152,016 22, making a total of \$1,888. 252 06. Adding to this amount \$200,000, which it is esti-mated will be collected in the form of licenses, it makes the entire income of the District, for the current year, \$2.085,352 66. The amount of cash appropriated at the last session of the Legislature, including deficiency appropriations, was \$2,110,349 75. This makes a deficiency The Custom house at Pensacola, Fig., is a small building, with versulas on all sides, and is well adapted to the chimate, though entirely bo small to accommodate the business of that port, and will probably be extended arrive at this result be counts into this year's income ending June 20, 1872, and June 30, 1873, which amount to 3028,495 74, and which if collected aremount to \$225,00 this year's income. It seems to no that the fairer way would be to set this amount against the liabilities of the District contained in state-ments "A" and "B," for which appropriations will have to be made at some future time. Again, he makes no allowance for a failure to collect any part of the taxes levied this year. At least 10 per cent must be de-\$211.000, and can only be made up by collections of back texes. How difficult it will be to collect during the hard nmes of the present year taxes which it was impossible o collect last year and the year before when they were

due any of your readers can judge.

The last table shows the amount of the bonded debt of the district, and as this is a matter about which there has been much controversy I copy it in full:

Statement of the Bonded Debt of the District of Columbia and the late Corporations of Washington and Georgeoma existing Nov. 1, 1873.

| Asgregatos.  | \$5,522,250 00                          |  | 4,127,584 20                  |   | 952,316 96                              | \$9,902,251 18                          |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Amount (2000) Sections (2000)  | *************************************** | 686, 317, 22<br>45, 800 00<br>75, 800 00<br>751, 400 00<br>192, 450 00<br>1, 550, 400 00<br>1, 550, 400 00   |                               | 20,000 90<br>20,000 90<br>20,000 90<br>80,801 00                                | *************************************** |   |
| Lucross<br>Parity<br>Per cont. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co. Co  | *************************************** | b per cent C. 6 per cent C. 6 per cent C. 6 per cent. 6 per cent. 7 3510 pr ct. 7 3510 pr ct. 7 5 per cent G. 6 per cent G.  | *                             | Spercent<br>Spercent<br>Spercent<br>Spercent                                    | *************************************** | *************************************** |
| Tille of forms, Date authorising Permanent improvement a provincent improvement by the control of the control o | Total District of Columbia              | Vertificates of state | Testal corporation Weshington | La "A" Controlation about a Town. La "A" Control study Bourt study Market study | Total corporation Georgetown            | Total banded debt                       |

The foregoing is a full statement of the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, as shown by the book? of this office, and of the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown, as reported by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fand, which covers the entire public debt of the bistrict of Columbia and the late corporations. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report that some cinius against the late corporations are still unadjusted. They estimate their assets on hand as sufficient to inquidate all proper claims, and to somewhat reduce the aggregate reported above. GRO. E. BAKER.

Controller of the District of Columbia.

H. C. Gill, Bookkeeper.

Controller's office, D. C., Washington City, Nov. 1, 1873.

From the above table, it appears that the District authorities (exclusive of the Board of Public Works)

authorities (exclusive of the Board of Public Works) have not exceeded in the same of bonds the legal ten-million limit. But the law of Congress does not apply alone to the bonded dobt of the District. It includes all the Habilities of the Territorial Government. The language is: "That the debt of the District of Columbia including the debts of the late corporations, shall at no time exceed the sum of \$10,000,000," and that this applies to floating liabilities as well as bonds is evident from debt of the old corporation. If the District has out un paid bills of last year amounting to more than \$100,000, then the debt has not been kept within the law.

It has been freely asserted in Washington, lately, that he total debt of the District expeds \$16,000,000. Tan

eport is not entirely false and evolved from the lines t nation of opponents of the Rings, as friends of the Boar . would have the public believe. By an act of the last Legislature, the Board of Public Works was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for work done in the const uction of the main so wers of the city, to an amount not exceeding \$2 120,000. These certificates hear interest from the date of shelr issue at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. They are, by any common-sense construction, Habilities of the District. They are limbilities, because they represent money that is to be paid at some future thee-of the District, because they are issued by the Board of Pablic Works, one of the coordinate branches of the District Government, countersigned by the Comdissloners of the Sinking Fund and registered by the Controller of the District, and are not a lien upon any specific property. To be sure, the Legislature made provision for the payment of these certificates by pledg-ing the entire income of the Beard from assess-menta for general sewerage purposes, but this provision does not deprive them of their inherent character of debts. A man may, to-day, borrow a thousand dollars of his neighbor and give as security for the repayment of the money a pledge of his salary for the coming year, at that pledge does not put him out of debt-nothing but the payment of the money will do it. I know that some very able lawyers have written an opinion that these certificates are not debts of the District, but they were probably paid for their opinion by those in whose favor it was rendered, and as they hold no judicial position their opinion is not legally ,binding spon any ne. Common sense says that they are debts.

Of ithe same character are the special improvement conds, of which \$2,000,000 are also issued, and for the payment of which the assessments on private property are pledged. The amount of ordinary certificates of indebtedness which the Board now has out can only be learned from the report of the Auditor of the Board when it is made public.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

LESSONS FROM THE ELECTIONS.

LESSONS FROM THE ELECTIONS.

THE UTBISEN DEMOCRACY,
From The Boston Post (heet.)

It is idle to claim that it is apathy, and not the uprisen and refeatered Democracy, tout is responsible for the political revolution now fairly begun. It is no dead organization that is leading on the people to this series of triumphs for reform. Denounce and slander the old party as they will, its opponents never can bring the people to believe that it holds fast through evil report and good report to anything less enduring than vital principles. The day's elections mean simply a disposition to return to the operation of these principles, after a costly and wearisome proof that anything clse is profitiess, unreliable and full of evil without final remedy.

A REBUKE TO EXTLAVAGANCE.

A REBUKE TO EXTLAYAGANCE.
From The Giotenain Conservate (Ltd.)
While we are far from seeing in the late elections that great Democratic revival which is talked of, and while we consider that the figures show not a heavy Democratic gain, but a heavy Republican loss, these elections do constitute an emphatic warning to the Republicans to set their house in order. They must reform the party, or be themselves reformed out of patientic first the time to add the most weight to the popular counce of the extravagance and corruption which have so widely marked the career of the party now in power. The people are in no mosal to honor with continued trust and confidence those who save abused high official responsibilities.

BUIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ROIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From The S. Lowe Republican (not)

It is impossible to instread the result of the recent elections. They beam a revolution that will not stop short of the overthrow of the dominant party. Republican leaders know this, and Republican organishow it by their increasing leadency toward an independent position. Who is to take its place—the Domicratle party, or some other power! Between the popular elements of the anti-Republican opposition all over the country—in the North-West, in the South, on the Pacific Coast, and to the East—there is an instinctive and hearty concord of feeling and a folly of purpose which betoken one party; and the less committees and organis do to disturb this concord and unity with a dispuse about hames the better it will be. RUIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ENOUGH OF PAST RECOLLECTIONS.

ENOUGH OF PAST RECOLLECTIONS.

From The St. Losds Democrat (Rep.)

Something is the matter. The "off year in politics" argument does not meet all the conditions of the problem. The Republican party has, in the estimation of many who have hitherto voted to sustain it and keep it in power, come short of its duty to the people. It has done no good in the way of breaking the force of public opinion to show, as has been shown, that Democrats as well as Republicans were mixed up in the disgraceful salary grap and Oresti Mobiliar business. The country very naturally and very properly holis the Republican majority in Congress responsibile for all the legislation it permits, and this responsibility onnot be evaded. Condidence in the party is weakened. It may be destroyed by a repetition of past blanders. Its badders must have learned by this time that public opinion cannot be sately defied. Will they profit by the lesson the best cort of people; but if the Republican party would retain its vitality and power it must not depend too much on the popular disease for Democracy and it alides. It must do something. The people have a ravenous appetite for some beneficent legislation, and are not content to subsist upon past recollectors.

content to subsist upon past recollections.

THERE MUST BE REFORM.

From The Indicagnolis Journal (Rep.)

Making all due allowances for the "off-year in politics," the activity of the Grangers, the instinctal panie, and other local or transletut causes, it is still apparent that the vote of Tuesday Indicates an unusual degree of disaffection in the Republican party. That feeling is undoubtedly owing to certain acts of the Republican Congress and Administration, and in our opinion the recent defeats of the Republican party are directly traceable to the extravagant and dishonest legislation of last Winter. The last session of Congress not only disappointed the people by the extravagances of its appropriations, but it perpetrated that political monstrosity and legislative outrage known as the salary of its appropriations, but it perpetrated that political monstrosity and legislative outrage known as the salary grab, which, for the universal condemnation it has received, stands without a parallel in our history. Before the Republican party can place itself right with the people, it must repeal that act, and show an earnest determination to reduce expenses, reform abuses, abolish sinceures, cut down appropriations, and conform the administration of the Government to the popular will and the necessities of the times. It is idle to make any more promises of retrenciment, the people was real retrenchment. There have been specifies enough about reforming abuses, let Congress go to work now and reform them.

WORK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WORK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

REPEAL THE SALARY BILL.

From The Bagino Courier (Den.)

We think we speak with ample warrant when we say that the Democratic party will demand of its representatives in Congress, as soon as the session commences, a united, carnest offert for the repeal of the Salary-grab law, so far at least as it touches the salary of Congressmen. This is due not only to political decency, but to the changed condition of the working and tax-paying masses of the people, upon whom hard times have failen.

have fallen.

A CASE FOR SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

From The Consequence of the When the Senate meets next month, it will have a great deal of pressing business. But to must out fall to give proper attention to the case of Patterson of South Carolina, who is accused of having bribed his way through the South Carolina Legislature to his seat in the Senate. Senator Morton, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, had not time to investigate Patterson's operations where he presented investigate Patterson's operations when he presented his credentials last March. But the matter must not be overlooked hereafter. It is of exceedingly great im-portance.

portance.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES MUST BE REDUCED.

From The Cleviland Leader (Rep.)

The appropriation bills for next year need close watching. Congressional salaries must be set back to the old figures. In this way, and not by increasing taxation, must the Government meet its expense. It is not essential that there should be a large surplusage of revenue over expenditures, as in former years, as a sending temperation to extravagance. The smaller the balance remaining after meeting current expenses, the better. There is considerable talk about, and perhaps quite a tengency in some quarters to considerable the franking privilege to Congressmen when their salaries are reduced to the old figure. This ought not to be entertained for a moment.

Financial relief of First Importance.

FINANCIAL RELIEF OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

FINANCIAL RELIEF OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

From The Richmond Enquirer, (1922).

The great paramount question that should be, and, we trust, will be at once brought belore it for adjustment, is that of relief for the country from the inancial stringency that has been bearings sheavily and sadily upon every business interest of 400 American people for nearly two months, without intermission. Will Congress act wisely and provide promptly for the doliverance of the people? This is the great question of the hour. The Government owes it to the nation, to itself, to humanity, that semetaing shall be done, and done at the earliest practicable moment, to break up this unnatural and unreasonable embargoupon the currency and the commerce of the country, it can do it, and we believe it will do it, and do it quickly.

THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE ERPUBLICAN PARTY by the ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE ERPUBLICAN PARTY. One thing is demanded by the unanimous voice of the people, and the popular demand will doubtless meet with prompt acquiescence. We refer to the universal demand on the part of the people for the repeal of the iniquitous bill by which the salaries of members of Congress were increased 50 per cent by the last Congress during the 24 hours provious to its adjournment. The voice of the people is emphatic in the demand for this repeal, and Congress cannot act too quickly or too decidedly in obschonce to the peoplar demand. Upon other subjects, also, the sentiment of the people has made itself known too emphatically for any possibility of mistake on the part of the people's representatives. The Republican majority in sold Houses of Congress must understand that the people are watching them, that party these are growing weaker and weaker, and that it remains with them to determine whethersby a wise, statemanlike and prudent administration of the national finances they will retain control of its affairs, or whether by curelessness and extravarance they will commit political suicide and make casty the triumph of the opposing party. THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE REPURLICAN PARTY.

The city of Dover, N. H., has just attained its 250th birthday, and is seven years older than hoston The Dover people do not seem to be much impressed by the fact, and have made no arrangement for speeches and dinners, although there is some small talk of a monument. One indignant correspondent sends to a Dovernewspaper the works of Mr. Leverider, the first minister of Dover: "It's who does not think of his ancestors will be negligible to this posterity." Yory likely.